

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 19.

Yesterday arrived in this port the brig *Amiable Creole*, Captain Eldridge, from Hamburg; whence she failed the 18th September, and brings gazettes to that date, from which is extracted the following intelligence, being the latest yet received from the Continent of Europe. [A. D. A.]

LOWER ELBE, Sept. 16.

In the last number of this paper it is stated, by mistake, that "Gen. Korfakow will act in concert with the Archduke;" it should be "in concert with Gen. Hotze;" for the Archduke, as stated in a preceding number, had left Switzerland some days ago, to take the command of the army of the Rhine, which will be concentrated in Suabia, and including the troops under Generals Meerfeld and Szarray, is estimated at 70,000 men. The army of the Prince of Conde will, in all probability, likewise join the Archduke's army; it will arrive at the place of its destination before the end of this month, and make its first essay against Alsace, supported on both sides by the armies of Switzerland and of the Rhine.

The next grand Russian army, mentioned some weeks ago, is to consist of 70,000 men, and will be ready about the latter end of autumn, to serve as supplementary forces wherever they may be required.

All Danish vessels have been forbidden to enter into any of the Russian ports, and those already entered are ordered to depart in fourteen days, which is certainly the forerunner of an open rupture between two Northern Courts.

They write from Pavia, under the date of the 1st Sept. that the last and strongest fort, Santa Maria, in the gulf of Spezzia, has surrendered with 1200 men, and 126 pieces of cannon. This news was brought to Pavia by express.

Tortona, which capitulated on the 23d of August, was to surrender on the 11th inst. if the garrison was not relieved by that time. Attempts for this purpose have been several times made by the French, and often frustrated. Hostages have been reciprocally exchanged, the surrender of this important fortress has in all probability taken place before now.

The news of the surrender of the citadel of Perugia, seventy miles from Rome, was brought to Florence by express, on the 30th ult. The garrison, who are prisoners of war, were still provided with two months provision, besides cannon and ammunition.

The grand army of Suwarow was in its former position on the 28th; the headquarters were at Asti; and the whole position indicated an expectation of the last attack from General Championet, who threatened to enter Piedmont, from the side of Grenoble, with twenty-five thousand men, mostly conscripts. For this reason General Kray, whose army had advanced as far as Novara, on its way to Switzerland, was counter-marched to Acqui.

In the Genoeise, it is reported a formidable insurrection has taken place against the French, which if true, will be a great impediment to them, as they have more to fear from the inhabitants of this than those of any other part of Italy.

The Vienna Court Gazette of the 7th of September, states, "According to reports from Italy, the hostile General (Jourdan) was expected to arrive on the 27th, to take the chief command of the French army."

"Of the enemy's troops, some large detachments had pushed forward to Saffa, Ovado, and the district of Vignolo, of which that occupying the post of Ovado, in the Orba valley, has returned."

"To observe the enemy's motions the better, a division of General Ott, with the brigade of Major General Palfy, was ordered towards Fossano, by Alba; and Field Marshal Kray arrived with his corps, on the 28th August, near Alessandria, after having left the brigade of General Laudon for the support of Colonel Strauch and Prince Rohan."

"A report from the headquarters of General Klenau mentions, that he ordered Lieutenant Colonel Mihanovich to attack the enemy, posted behind the Stura, towards Sestri, who drove him from his positions in spite of his superior forces, and pursued him as far as Rapallo, whither the enemy took refuge in the greatest disorder. We took one officer and sixteen private prisoners."

"A dispatch from his Royal Highness the Archduke, of the 1st September, purports that the enemy, almost at the same time he attacked the left wing of the chief army in Switzerland, a fresh corps, pretended to be 30,000 men strong, collected near Mannheim, under General Muller, passed the Rhine on the 26th at night, and divided itself into three columns; the first for Heilbrunn, where the advanced guard is already supposed to have arrived; the second for Heidelberg, Simplen, and Knetten; and the third marching for Bruchal."

"On the official report of General Count Sztarrey to his Royal Highness Prince Chas, several divisions of troops were detached to Donaueschingen, in order to act, according to circumstances, as the enemy's intentions may develop themselves; since, some troops were ordered back towards Mentz and Kehl."

"Since the re-conquering of the kingdom of Naples and Mantua, and the victory of Novi, the reign of the French has ceased in Italy. The Imperial Royal troops, now

begin to extirpate the remains of those country plagues, and with them the Italian Jacobins also, because the revolutionary rage has entirely degenerated their blood."

"Besides the already-mentioned conquest of Lucina, Leghorn, Pontremoli, Fivizzano, Borgo di Tarro, St. Croce, and Varese, we have to give a short review of the farther progress made in Italy. Perugia was surrounded, and bombarded on the 28th July, by the Austrians. The garrison, consisting of 200 French and 1000 insurgents, capitulated, quitted the town and retired to the fort."

"The enemy evacuated Ulla, and left three pieces of cannon behind them; two others were taken in the pursuit."

"The fort of Sarfancella has likewise capitulated: The garrison liberated, leaving 12 pieces of cannon, 2 mortars, and a considerable quantity of provisions and ammunition."

"Fort St. Maria, in the gulf of Spezzia is surrounded by the Imperialists."

"Fort Lexici surrendered on the summons of the captain of horse, Zechmeister; the garrison are prisoners of war. Nine cannon, and a great quantity of ammunition were found there. Farther the enemy evacuated Fort Theresia, leaving ten 24 pounders and two bombards, 120 pounders, besides Fort St. Lorenzo, with ten 24 pounders, and three feluccas. In the whole Gulf of Spezzia the enemy only keep Fort St. Maria, with about 50 cannon, 4 mortars, and 380 men."

N. B. It seems that the above direct news from Italy, of the surrender of this last fort, and the citadel of Perugia, was not known in Vienna, when the Court Gazette was printed."

"The privateers under the command of Col. d'Alpre, before Leghorn, have again taken five ships bound to that port."

"The enemy also quitted Sinigaglia, which port was immediately occupied by the combined Russo-Russian troops. The English minister Windham, published at Florence, the conquest of the two strong towns of Capua and Gaeta, with Terracina, by the Neapolitans and their allies. In those three places 6000 French were made prisoners, and sent to Toulon, to be exchanged for Neapolitans."

"Rome is now the real object of attack; and on the departure of the mail from Florence, on the 15th August, the army was only two hours march from Rome."

"The inhabitants of Capua would not capitulate with any other power but the English, from fear of the Ottomans."

This Gazette also contains further accounts from Constantinople, dated 23rd July stating, "that when Buonaparte arrived at Gaza, he narrowly escaped being murdered by his own troops, among whom there was an insurrection, which was at length appeased by General Kleber. The army being muffled in this city, it was found reduced to 2,800 men! With the shattered remains of a once formidable legion, Buonaparte commenced his journey through the Desert, seated on a camel, attended by some of his officers, at the head of his troops. Sir Sydney Smith was gone to Cyprus, to prepare every thing for the attack of Alexandria, Damietta, and Aboukir. The Grand Vizir was marching rapidly, and had already arrived at Missis, in the course of 213 hours, and was to reach Damascus, the rendezvous of the army against Egypt, in the course of 123 hours more."

"When the French had returned to Jaffa, the Napule (Samaritans) in their company, fell upon the poor inhabitants, murdering men, women, and children, and those devastations only ceased on Buonaparte's departure, which was occasioned by the approach of the bathaw of Jerusalem, who put the mountaineers to flight, and fell upon the rear of the French."

"Sir Sydney Smith received into his boats all the distracted fugitives, both friends and enemies, and took them under his protection."

HAGUE, September 10.

The French troops with our army having yesterday been joined by all the reinforcements expected, it is thought that an attack will be made upon the enemy to-day. This will prove that the negotiation at our headquarters, with Gen. Don and the other English Deputies, has not had any effect; tho' there is reason to suppose that Prussia has had some share in them, a courier has had dispatched from hence to Berlin on the 4th inst. and it being the general opinion that the late inactivity was caused by the negotiations.

Yesterday afternoon an English brig carried one of our telegraphs from the coast of Nordwyk, about 12 miles distance from hence.

At Antwerp, large magazines of corn, hay, and oats, are collected in the cattle, and many troops and great quantities of artillery are passing through that place for Bergen-op-Zoom.

Six thousand men are on their march, from the frontiers of France, for our Republic.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 10.

The rumour, that Arnheim, and Nimwegen were in the possession of the troops of the hereditary prince of Orange, is wholly void of foundation. Some emigrants and peasants in Gueldres, have indeed made some disturbances, but they were dispersed by the armed citizens of Arnheim and some French troops.

In and before Amsterdam, at Niwendam, etc. batteries have been raised, to keep off the English, in case they should attempt to approach our city in boats from the Zuyder Sea. Citizens of the requisition arrive here from every quarter, and proceed to Haarlem from whence they afterwards return with marching orders for Muiden, Nuarden etc.

All armed citizens who are at Haarlem and its environs, and who went thither from this and other places, are obliged to return and go to Muiden and elsewhere; the reason for it is not publicly known. The city of Haarlem suffers much from the great number of troops which are quartered there more of whom are still expected. Every house has received orders to prepare quarters for two, three, and four men.

Some of our public prints say that Admiral Storey, on delivering up his sword, declared, he surrendered to the English, and not to the prince of Orange.

WESTPHALIA, Sept. 11.

The Prussian troops which marched from Westphalia, consists of 8000 infantry, 2000 cavalry, and some artillery. On the 25th, the two battalions of Bila and count Wedel will march from Osnabruck, and proceed, by way of Iburg, Glandorf, Tegel, Munster, and Dulmer, to Wesel, where they will arrive on the 22d for what purpose is not positively known, but it is generally believed that they will occupy the frontiers.

PAVIA, September 1.

By express, we have received authentic intelligence, that the Allies have conquered the Gulf of Spezzia, and taken 121 cannon.

MILAN, August 29.

Yesterday morning the headquarters of the Austro-Russian army were still at Asti, from whence they are, however, soon to be removed.

From the present position of the allied armies, it might be concluded, that an attack by Gen. Championet upon Piedmont is expected from the side of Grenoble. He is said to have collected an army of 25,000 men, which consists, however, mostly of new conscripts. The inhabitants of the valleys of Luzerna and St. Martino, in Piedmont, towards France, are all under arms, and have declared against the French.

Gen. Kray, the deliverer of Italy, who has been here since Monday, left off this morning for Novara, from whence he will bring back to Acqui the division of the army, which he was to have led into the Valais, the danger in that quarter being over. The two battalions of Belgiojoso, which were garrisoned here, will leave us to-day, and are to be replaced by two battalions of Stuart.

Creditable letters state that a formidable revolution has broken out in the Genoeise; that the French are carrying off their cannon from Genoa, from whence they have taken 13 of the principal inhabitants as hostages. The dreadful want of all the necessaries of life drives the people to despair, and accelerates the retreat of the French.

STRASBURG, September 7.

On the 5th instant, in the evening, 400 of our national guards set off from hence for Fort Nauban and Lauterburg. All the movable columns in the cantons of our department have received orders to occupy the Rhine, as all our troops will march to the right bank of that river.

Yesterday there was much fighting before Kehl, where the Austrians have considerably increased, but the result is not yet known. We have likewise not learnt anything new from the army of the Rhine and Danube.

MANHEIM, Sept. 7.

Last night the bombardment of Philipsburg commenced. The roaring of cannon lasted, almost uninterruptedly, from 11 at night till 9 o'clock in the morning, since which, however, but few shots have been fired.

FRANKFORT, September 10.

The distressing report is circulating here, to-day, that the city of Philipsburg had nearly been reduced to a heap of ruins by the bombardment of the French. The report of the garrison having already capitulated is not credited here.

Our neighborhood assumes a more warlike aspect every day. The French suffer the armed inhabitants quietly to advance. They have not even any cannon on the ramparts of Callen, the garrison of which place consists only of a battalion of grenadiers.

LOWER ELBE, September 18.

In addition to the news from Constantinople, given in our paper of yesterday, we have to state, that on the 10th of Aug. two expresses arrived from the commanders of the Turkish land and sea forces destined to act against Egypt, with the confirmation of Aboukir having been taken by the Turks. The entrenchments made on the coast by the French, as well as the city, were stormed on the 12th of July, and it is said that 500 French were killed and 50 taken prisoners, the rest betook themselves to flight towards Alexandria, whither they were pursued when the express came away. Another column of the Turkish army marched against Damietta. These expresses, and an officer from the captain Pacha, were most handsomely rewarded by the Grand Signior.

From the armies of Italy, nothing has transpired since the last direct intelligence.

The remainder of the French army is said to be encamped between Coni and Mondovi, and, as Novi is not yet taken, they may perhaps endeavor to defend their mountainous situation, in hopes of being joined and supported by the army of General Championet.

Gen. Brune has officially notified, that 12,500 men would speedily, and successively, arrive for the defence of Holland: thus, if the Anglo-Russian army do not speedily make farther progress in getting the cities of Haarlem, Rotterdam, and Amsterdam into their possession, the war may last longer in Holland than they have imagined.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 10.

Yesterday the Porte received intelligence that Kiosse Mustapha Pacha, assisted by the Anglo-Russian and Turkish fleets, had taken Aboukir and Rosetta, in Egypt. The allied fleets have now opened a communication in Egypt; the united troops are marching against Alexandria, and much appears to have been effected towards conquering Egypt. Several flocks with ears, of such of the enemy as were killed, have arrived here. The Grand Signior has presented the Taccar, who brought this intelligence, with a valuable pelice, and a pension for life.

This morning a ship arrived here from St. John d'Aere, having a number of Turks on board, who were wounded in the battle of Aboukir. The troops of the united fleets, and the other Turkish troops amounted to 40,000 men. To secure Aboukir, the bulwork of Alexandria and of Egypt, the French had supplied it with troops from Alexandria and other places. The battle of Aboukir, in which Sir Sidney Smith commanded the Turks, was very obstinate and bloody. A great number fell on both sides, and 1500 French were put to the sword.

The Captain Pacha with his fleet, is still near the Dardanelles. Several Russian ships of war have arrived in the Black Sea, with ammunition for the combined fleets. Some strangers have been arrested here, as spies for the French.

Three Frenchmen who sometime ago, attempted to get fire to all the ships in our harbour, and caused a damage of a million and an half of piastres, have been executed.

The Paris letters of the 10th instant contain a proclamation of that active minister, Bernadotte, to the French generals, commanders in chief; stating, that "if victory, for sometime faithless, has delayed to return to the banners of the republic, the Directory knew all the cause of this fatal juncture; the armies have struggled against unfavourable climates, against the horrors of want, treason, and all the calamities combined and dashed on our country by the genius of counter-revolution. I have conceived and felt your situation;—the subsistence of the soldiers carried off and robbed; instead of clothes they received hideous rags, pay in arrears, the cavalry neglected; the hospitals forsaken; the artillery abandoned; all the parts of service delivered to disorganization.

"But let the armies rely on the justice of its magistrates: tell them the speedy result of their complaints. Their pay shall be settled, their subsistence secured; the cavalry shall be remounted; the artillery shall be put in motion; sufficient funds in sine, shall nourish war, until war can nourish itself again," &c. &c.

None of the English mails had arrived at Hamburg, last night, but it was reported that two packets were at Cuxhaven in the morning.

HAGUE, September 14.

The following letter from General Brune to the Batavian Directory was read yesterday in the first Chamber.

Head-Quarters at Alkmaar, Sept. 12.

Citizen Directors.—The chief of the General Staff has informed you that we attacked the enemy yesterday. The day would have been decisive for us had all the Corps done their duty alike; we have however retained the positions we had before the battle and have even taken some others nearer to the enemy.

Some Corps behaved well and in them are brave men whose names deserve to be made known. As soon as the Generals of Division have sent me in their reports I shall send you the names of those who are entitled to praise and reward; the rewards shall be dismissed from the army and then I hope our efforts against the enemy will be crowned with success.

Letter from Adjutant General D'Ardenne Chief of the General Staff to the Batavian Directory:

Head-Quarters at Alkmaar, Sept. 11.

Citizen Directors.—As soon as the General in Chief had assembled an army nearly equal to that of the enemy, he resolved, agreeable to your wishes, on a general attack. This morning at 4 o'clock, pursuant to his orders, the army marched in three columns against the enemy. The right wing commanded by lieutenant general Daendels was charged with the attack of Eeniengenburg and St. Maarten. The column of the centre, under general Dumonceau, was posted with its right wing near the left wing of general Daendels, and its left below Crabendam, on the right border of the Canal of Alkmaar, as far as the Zyp.

The enemy was entrenched behind the Dyke of the Zyp and had raised batteries both along the dyke and in his front. By the vigor of our attack he was at first obliged to abandon his advanced posts and to retreat behind the dyke. The French forced him to abandon Camp; several times they drove the enemy to his last intrenchment, but the fire of the enemy, who was intrenched not only behind the dyke but also beyond the canal below the sluice of the Zyp to the environs of Pettau, opposed obstacles which the heroic courage of the French could not overcome. Several of the troops attempted to swim over the canal; about 30 were drowned with arms in their hands; by the courage which was generally displayed it could not be remarked, that there were any new raised men among the troops. They remained masters of the field of battle and occupy Camp and Slaperdyk: they had about 650 wounded; the Brigade General David is wounded mortally, and many officers, among others 22 in two battalions of the 42d light brigade.

The English not having left their intrenchments, their loss cannot be exactly ascertained, but it is thought to be very considerable.

ALKMAAR, Sept. 1.

The battle of yesterday lasted till 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and cost a great many lives on both sides. Notwithstanding our attack did not wholly succeed, we gained more than we lost, and the army is advanced a league and a half farther. If all the troops had done their duty as well as the greater part, we might have gained a signal victory. But part of the Batavian troops, who are unworthy of the name, through cowardice or treachery, frustrated our hopes. One of the battalions, in particular, caused the lines, which had already been carried by Dumonceau, to be abandoned. This battalion is sent back from the army, and 14 men, officers and privates out of 140, who gave the signal to take flight, are to be shot.

This morning our whole garrison turned out again, and are to be on their arms all night; probably another attack is to take place tomorrow morning early. The English do not stand against our brave defenders in the open field, they are only strong behind their intrenchments. They are posted behind the Zyp-dyke, before all the avenues to which they have raised batteries. But, let it cost what it may, every effort will be made to drive them from their intrenchments before they receive the reinforcements they are expecting.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 12.

A detachment of 6000 French troops is on its march for the Batavian Republic. The day before yesterday, 1000 men set out from Antwerp, for Breda. The same day two squadrons of hussars, coming from the interior of France, passed by here without stopping, for Holland. Yesterday, after the arrival of a messenger, sent by General Brune to General Tilly, commander in chief in the new united departments, orders were sent to the garrisons of Liege, Namur, and Ghent, to march for Holland, to reinforce the French army in that country. Some troops are also detached from the neighborhood of Ostend, for the same destination. These are to be replaced by 30 companies of veterans from the interior, some of whom are already arrived on the coast.

Several Generals, Adjutants, and other officers, appointed by the Directory to command in Holland, have passed through here within these three days.

According to letters from the Rhine, it seems that the Archduke Charles, at the head of an army of 50,000 men, means to remove the theatre of war to the Lower Rhine. In consequence thereof, the fortresses of Ehrenbreitstein will be put in a state of defence. Orders are given to repair the head of the bridge near Neuwied, and make new entrenchments, which will be furnished with a great quantity of artillery.

The war minister has ordered the forming of the magazines at Luxembourg to be completed as soon as possible, forbidding anything to be taken away that might be serviceable to the armies.

During the night of the 9th inst. a messenger passed through here, on his way to Paris, with dispatches, as is said, of the greatest importance. This messenger said, several regiments of Prussian troops had received orders to leave the Wefer to go to the Rhine, between Wesel and Emmerich. The same night, several other messengers from Paris to Holland passed this city.

Since the day before yesterday, 20 sail of English ships have appeared off Ostend.—It is thought that the third expedition from England is intended against the island of Zealand, or Belgium.

The preparations of defence continue on the coast with zeal. In case of necessity all the moveable columns in the neighbouring departments of old France, will march to the coast.

Some days ago, some gens d'armes, with four troopers of the 24th regiment of horse, escorted three priests, who were condemned to transportation; they were attacked in the Ardennes by 30 or 40 countrymen, armed with guns: three gens d'armes were mortally wounded, and the priests rescued.

The garrisons of Mauberge and Moulins have received orders to march for Ostend, and the inhabitants are invited to take up arms, to guard the arimals and keep peace and tranquility. Besides these corps, there are troops continually marching thro' here for Holland.

All the troops that can be spared from Valenciennes, Lille, Douay, Dunkirk, &c. are marching to the coast. The works before Ehrenbreitstein are completed, and the place is provisioned for 4000 men, for one year; there are 105 pieces of cannon on the ramparts and outworks.

A corps of veterans is arrived from the interior, to organize and train the levy of conscripts in Belgium, which is accelerated by all means possible.

Several schuyts are expected here with the wounded from Holland; orders are given to prepare the hospitals for them. It is said that several military hospitals will be formed on the frontiers of Holland.

VIENNA, September 7.

Gen. Bellegarde, it is said, will go to the combined armies on the lower Rhine as Imperial Commissary.

The Russian gen. Rosenburg is recalled from the army of Italy, to be employed in another department.

Major Hopfenblatt is arrived here as Plenipotentiary of the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, to arrange several circumstances connected with the present situation of affairs; but principally to attempt to justify the treaty concluded by the Landgrave with France. Baron Gemmingen, from Carlruhe, is here upon the same business.

Accounts from Constantinople, of the 10th ult. state, that the French garrison of Damietta, hearing of the fate of their brethren in arms at Aboukir, quitted that place